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PROSPECTUS. THE MADISONIAN will be devoted to the support of the principles and doctrines of the democratic party, as delineated by Mr. Madison, and will aim to consummate delineated by Mr. Madison, and will aim to consummate that political reform in the theory and practice of the national government, which has been repeatedly indicated by the general sufferage, as assential to the peace and prosperity of the country, and to the perfection and perpetuity of its free institutions. At this time a singular state of affairs is presented. The commercial interests of the country are overwhelmed with embarrassment: its monetary concerns are unusually disordered. ment; its monetary concerns are unusually disordered every ramification of society is invaded by distress, and the social edifice seems threatened with disorganization; every ear is filled with predictions of evil and the murevery ear is filled with predictions of evil and the natural murings of despondency; the general government is holdly assailed by a large and respectable portion of the people, as the direct cause of their difficulties; open resistance to the laws is publicly encouraged, and a spirit of insubordination is fostered, as a necessary spirit of insupordination is fostered, as a necessary defence to the pretended usurpations of the party in power; some, from whom better things were hoped, are making the "confusion worse confounded," by a head-long pursuit of extreme notions and indefinite phantoms, totally incompatible with a wholesome state of the country. In the midst of all these difficulties and embarrassments, it is feared that many of the less firm of the friends of the administration and supporters of democratic principles are wavering in their confidence. democratic principles are waveling and beginning, without just cause, to view with distrust those men to whom they have been long attached, and whose clevation they have laboured to promote from honest and patriotic motives. Exulting in the anticipation of dismay and confusion amongst the supporters of the administration as the consequence of these things, the administration as the consequence of these things, the opposition are consoling themselves with the idea that Mr. Van Buren's friends, as a national party, are verging to dissolution; and they allow no opportunity to verging to dissolution; and they allow no opportunity to pass unimproved to give eclat to their own doctrines. They are, indeed, maturing plans for their own future government of the country, with seeming confidence of certain success.

This confidence is increased by the fact, that visionary theories, and an unwise adherence to the plan for an exclusive metallic currency have unfortunately carried some beyond the actual and true policy of the governsome beyond the actual and true policy of the govern-ment; and, by impairing public confidence in the credit system, which ought to be preserved and regulated, but not destroyed, have tended to increase the difficulties under which the country is now labouring. All these seem to indicate the necessity of a new organ at the seat of government, to be established upon sound prin-ciples, and to represent faithfully, and not to dictate, the real policy of the administration, and the true sentiments, measures, and interests, of the great body of its supmeasures, and interests, of the great body of its sup-porters. The necessity also appears of the adoption of more conservative principles than the conduct of those seems to indicate who seek to remedy abuses by de-stroying the institutions with which they are found con-nected. Indeed some measure of contribution is deemed essential to the enhancement of our own self-respect at home, and to the promotion of the honor and credit of

To meet these indications this undertaking has been instituted, and it is hoped that it will produce the effect of inspiring the timid with courage, the desponding with hope, and the whole country with confidence in the hope, and the whole country with confidence in the administration of its government. In this view, this journal will not seek to lead, or to follow any faction, or to advocate the views of any particular detachment of men. It will aspire to accord a just measure of support to each of the co-ordinate branches of the governent, in the lawful exercise of their constitutions prerogatives. It will address itself to the understanding of men, rather than appeal to any unworthy prejudices or evil passions. It will rely invariably upon the principle, that the strength and security of American institutions depend upon the intelligence and virtue of the

THE MADISONIAN will not, in any event, be made the instrument of arraying the north and the south, the east and the west, in hostile attitudes towards each other, upon any subject of either general or local interest. It will reflect only that spirit and those principles of n concession, compromise, and reciprocal good-will, which so eminently characterized the inception, formation, and stitution of the United States. Moreover, in the same hallowed spirit that has, at all periods since the adoption BY THE PEOPLE, our press will hasten to its support at every emergency that shall arise, from whatever quarter, and under whatever guise of philauthropy, policy, or principle, the antagonist power may appear

in this responsible undertaking, it shall be our good fortune to succeed to any degree in promoting the harmony and prosperity of the country, or in concilating jealousies, and allaying the asperities of party warfare, demeaning ourself amicably towards all; by indulg ing personal animosities towards none; by conducting ourself in the belief that it is perfectly practicable to differ with others in matters of principle and of expe-dency, without a mixture of personal unkindness or loss no reciprocal respect; and by "asking nothing that is of clearly right, and submitting to nothing that is group," then, and not otherwise, will the full measure wrong," then, and not otherwise, will the full measure for its intention be accomplished, and our primary rule ft its guidance be sufficiently observed and satisfied.

This enterprize has not been undertaken without the approbation, advisement, and pledged support of many of the leading and soundest minds in the ranks of the democractic republican party, in the extreme north and in the extreme south, in the east and in the west. An association of both political experience and talent of the highest order will render it competent to carry forward the principles by which it will be guided, and make it useful as a political organ, and interesting as a journal of news. Arrangements also have been made to fix the nent upon a substantial and permanent basis. The subscriber, therefore, relies upon the public for se much of their confidence and encouragement only as the fidelity of his press to their great national interests shall prove itself entitled to receive.

THOMAS ALLEN.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. July, 1837.

### THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY. We commenced on Saturday last the publication of a weekly edition of the Madisonian, and shall issue the second number to-day. This edition will comprise a condensed report of the daily proceedings of both Houses of Congress, with all the editorial matter and much other political, statistical, financial, and miscellaneous reading comprised in the edition published every other day-filling the four sides of the sheet with read ing matter, of an interesting and valuable character This will prove a valuable acquisition, we flatter our self, to all who would supply themselves with general information from the Capitol of the United States, in a cheap and convenient form, accessible to all. The present political period is an interesting and important one, and cannot fail to excite the attention of every one who seeks to be informed upon matters of general con-

The price for the Madisonian, weekly, one year, is \$3, payable invariably in advance. December 16, 1837.

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# THE MADISONIAN.

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No. 2. of THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE

## DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

FOR JANUARY, 1838. Containing 176 pages of original matter, and a full length engraving of the Hon. W. C. Rives, from a sketch from life, by Fenderich.

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Part I.

XV. Retrospective View of the South American States.

Part I.

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Territory and Population of Spanish America. System of Government. The Supreme Council of the Indies. Sectional Division and Sub-division. Organization of Local Governments. The Andiencias. Ecclesiastical Establishment. Taxation. Commerce. Literature. General operation of the system. Separation of Louisiana. Expedition of Miranda. Admiral Popham's attempt on Buenos Ayres. Sir Samuel Auchmuty's attempt on Buenos Ayres. Sir Samuel Auchmuty's attempt on Montevideo. Overthrow of the Bourhon Monarchy in Spain, by the Bonapartes. Effects on the Spanish American Colonies. Reverses of the Pariots in Spain, and Convocation of a General Cortes. Effects on the Colonies. First attempt at self government at La Paz. Attempt at Quito. Caraceas, Carthagena, Bogota, Buenos Ayres, Chili. Convocation of a National Congress. Mexico. Attempt of the Curate Hidalgo. Revolutionary Junta under Morales.

THE MONTHLY HISTORICAL REGISTER.

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History of the Extra Session—Part I.—The Senate.

Organization. Election of Speaker to the House. The President's Message. The Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Postunaster General. Election of Printer to the House. The Senate. System of Bills reported by the Committee on Finance. The Fourth Instalment Postponement Bill. The Merchants' Bonds Extension Bill. The Divorce Bill—Position of Parties. The Debate. The Deposite Bank Settlement Bill. The resolution against a National Bank. The New York Fire Bill. The Indian Hostilities Appropriation Bill. The Warehousing System Bill. The District Currency Bill. Miscellamous. listory of the Extra Session-Part I.-The Senate.

Miscellaneous.
Analytical Table of Yeas and Nays.
Monthly List of New Publications.
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Orders for distribution to be sent to the publication office, corner of 10th and E streets, Washington.

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New York Commercial, Evening Post, and Bostor Morning Post, will please publish the above.

dec30

THE MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY OF THE MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—By P. BARTON and CHARLES BABBAGE, in one quarto volume, with many hundred engravings, exhibiting all the perfections and improvements up to this date—with an introductory view of the principles of manufactures—exhibiting the operation by which British manufactures have attained to their present state of pre-eminence, with views of their effects on the Population, Wealth and Revenue of the British Empire, is just imported and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, M Citllock's Statistics of the British Empire, in 2 octave volumes, London, 1837, and a variety of the works of the same and of other classes of Literature and Science, (too many to enumerate,) recently imported at the most reasonable prices. to American actitiers, 262
F. TAYLOR.

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THE REV. R. R. GURLEY, EDITOR.

The undersigned propose to establish in the City of Washington, under the editorial direction of the Rev. R. G. Gurley, a weekly paper, adapted to promote just views in Morale, Manners, Government, And Religion, and which, separate from the selfish conflicts of ambition, and the uncharitable controversies of sectarianism, shall contribute to unite all patriots and Christians in the accomplishment of objects for the good of our country, the benefit of humanity, and the glory of God. It will be our endeavor, through the aid of our able and efficient editor, to make this journal worthy of the patronage of the American People. The cause of Aprican Colonization will be advocated as meriting the united, immediate, carnest, and liberal support of this nation. A summary of General Intelligenne will be given weekly; and, during the session, a condensed report of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and a brief view of Public Affairs. In fine, no means will be neglected, of presenting to the Public, through the columns of the Statesman, such informat, on, facts and arguments, on the topics which most occupy the minds of the wise and good in this country and age, as may tend to advance the great cause of human improvement and happiness, and render this journal in and age, as may tend to advance the great cause of humar improvement and happiness, and render this journal in every respect, a valuable Family Newspaper.

CONDITIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN will be published in the City of Washington, every Friday morning, on an imperial sheet, at \$3 per annum, payable in advance, Individuals ransmitting the amount for five or more papers shall receive them at \$2.50 each, per annum.

The first number will be issued in the first week in February, 1838.

B. All communications relating to subscriptions, and the financial affairs of this journal, to be addressed to Eiter and Bayne, publishers of the Christian Statesman, Washington City, D. C.: those relating to the editorial department, to the Rev. R. Gurley, editor, &c.

JOSEPH ETTER,

WILLIAM H. BAYNE.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 1, 1838.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 1, 1838.

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phy and Literature at Paris.

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GREAT AND IMPORTANT MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the City and County of New York, held at the City Hall, January 2d, 1838, pursuant to public notice, the cal having been read, the meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers :

M. M. QUACKENBOS, President.

Judah Hammond, Joseph Meeks, Samuel Swartwout, Benjamin C. Gale, William L. Morris,

William L. Morris, Levi Cook, Uzał P. Ward, Benjamin Birdsall, Isaac Adriance, Daniel Howell, Elijah W. Nicholls,

Isaac Lucas, Burr Wakeman,

Vice Presidents. James N. Wells, John Delamater, Henry P. Robertson, Gideon Lee, Andrew C. Wheeler, Ezra S. Conner, John R. Rhinelander, Frederick A. Gay, Effingham H. Warner, William H. Tyack, Daniel Jackson, Daniel Jackson, George Greer, William Timpson, George Mills, Wm. B. Van Nortwick, John C. Bergh, Cornelius C. Jacobus, John Harlow, Isaac H. Underhill, George Sharpe,
John Harris,
Amos Palmer,
Peter 8. Titus,
Stuart F. Randolph

John G. Rohr, John J. Cisco, James Harriott, Willet Seaman, Richard H. Winslo James B. Murray, Andrew Lockwood, James D. Oliver, Anthony Woodward, James C. Stoncall, James B. Douglass, James Dusenberry, Henry D. Gale, William H. Peck, and Isaac Townsend.

Charles O'Connor. A. B. Haxtum, S. Jones Mumford Elbridge G. Stacy, A. O. Millard, George W. Soule, Mortimer De Mott,

John R. Peters,

William A. Smith. Luther R. Marsh, Edwin Townsend, Jacob V. Carmer. Caleb W. Lindsley William Wycoff. Jacob S Baker

The following resolutions were presented and unan mously adopted :

1. Resolved, That the present crisis calls upon the 1. Resolved, That the present crisis calls upon the Democratic Republican party to erect the standard of Jefferson and Madison, and to proclaim and reinstate the principles of '98; to frown upon every effort to engraft novel doctrines upon the great "essential principles" established by those patriarchs of democracy, and to maintain uncompromising hostility against all disturbing financial measures of government and against all radical and destructive doctrine and sentiments.

2. Resolved, That in a republic, it is essential to the liberty, safety and happiness of the clitzen, that the co-

2. Resoured, I has in a republic, it is essential to the liberty, safety and happiness of the clitzen, that the government and its officers should receive their rule of action from the people; that when this vital principle ceases to operate, when the convenience of the many is disregarded or made subservient to political ambition and self interest, it becomes a public duty to bring the administration back to first principles, to guard against future encroachments, and by cherishing the spirit of liberty and curbing that of licentiousness to secure at once the stability of the government, and the prosperity

of the people.

3. Resolved, That the past history of our country strikingly illustrates the truth of the declarations of Washington "that the foundations of our national policy ought to be laid in the pure and immutable principle of private morality." That "there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in

inore thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble connection between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity."

4. Resolved, That the course of the administration which has so deeply and suddenly affected the financial condition of the nation, and placed the general government in an attitude of open hostility to the institutions of the States and the business interests of the people, and which is now coupled with an effort to unite in effect the sword and the purse, evinces the existence and predominating influence in our national councils, of a predominating influence in our national councils, of a spirit which has greatly endangered and threatens to sulvert our republican form of government, our social institutions, and individual happiness.

5. Resolved, That the scheme of destroying all state

5. Resolved, That the scheme of destroying all state institutions which has been deliberately formed and which is now distinctly and boldly avowed as an "ulterior object" which is so systematically and perseveringly followed in despite of popular suffrage, will, if successful, virtually annihilate the State sovereign. ties, cast the whole power over the institutions and business of the country, INTO THE HANDS OF THE NA TIONAL GOVERNMENT, and accomplish the ultra federal design of consolidation, thereby practically establishing

n absolute tyranny over these States.

6. Resolved, That the sub-treasury scheme is an important feature in the accomplishment of these "ulterior objects." That we have seen no reason to dissent from the declaration of the government press in 1834, stigmatizing it as a measure "disorganizing and revolutionary; subversive of the principles of our government, and of its entire practice from 1789 to this and which will incalculably enlarge the powers of the Executive and expose the public treasure to be plundered by an hundred hands where one cannot now

7. Resolved, That we cannot regard with greater favor the proposed substitution of a special deposite for the sub-treasury scheme, both contemplate the same odious principle of hoarding the precious metals, and shutting them out from circulation among the community to whom they rightfully belong,—producing violent fluctuations in the price of labor and value of property, making an invidious distinction between the currenc the people and that of their servants, to the prejudice of the former, and we believe that the disapprobation of these measures just expressed by the democratic State of Georgia, will be followed by an immense majority

of Georgia, will be followed by an immense majority of the great republican family in the Union. 8. Resolved, That any system of national finance which leaves the public treasure under "the liberal supervisory powers of" any individual, or which has for its foundation "the voluntary principle" recommended by the Executive, is unwise and inexpedient, and great-

y harrassing and vexatious to the people.

9. Resolved, That since the "ulterior object" of annihilating the State Institutions and destroying the pa-per currency of the people, has been avowed, we look upon the late recommendation of a Bankrupt Law ap-plicable to "Corporations and other Bankers" as an effort to bring the business interests, and of the people under the control of the Federal Government. That on this subject we fully concur in the declarations made by the Honorable Martin Van Buren, in the Senate of by the United States, in the year 1826, when opposing the the United States, in the year 1825, when opposing the adoption of a similar project;—that "now the attempt is to be made, if not in an open and unequivocal manner, at least in an indirect way, to strip the States of the power of chartering Banks. That it interferes with the regulations which the States may have adopted for the government of these institutions, and is an edious ex-ercise of power not granted by the constitution, and that this was never done and never attempted in any counry on the face of the globe."

our State institutions to the doctrines promulgated in this city in 1829, by a faction, of which Robert Dale Owen, a disciple of Fanny Wright was leader, among the most prominent of which were the necessity of "a civil resolution which would leave behind it no trace of any government that had not provided for every human of any government that had not province for a second theing, an equal amount of property on arriving at the age of muturity, and during minority, equal food, clothing and education at the public expense," and which would totally subvert the existing "unequal appropriation and transmission to posterity of the soil of the State and banktransmission to posterity of the soil of the State and bank-ing institutions, as the great cause of the existing un-happy condition of society" and that the proper means of relief was "the election of men who from their own sufferings know how to feel, and from consanguinity of feeling would be disposed to afford the remedy."

11. Resolved, That the Democratic Republican par-

ty, organized by our Fathers, and as we maintain it, ha ty, organized by our Fathers, and as we maintain it, has no principles in common with these Destructives, whicher pursuing their "ulterior objects" under their various names of, "working mens' party," "anti-monopely party," "equal rights party," or "loco foco party."—That their dangerous designs were held in merited contempt, until some leading portions of their policy were declared governing principles of the federal administration, and some "consanguinity of feeling" was exhibited from high official stations.

12. Resolved, That we observed with pain and regret that portion of the late message of the President

gret that portion of the late message of the President which refers to the recent elections and attempts to ex-plain the result. That we deem it due to the character through the errors committed by the Democratic Republican party, and deriving subsequently

of the citizens of this State, and to the great cause o self government to declare that the President has been in that respect grossly mistaken, and in his delusion has cast an unfounded reproach upon the citizens of his native Stale, and unwarrantably impeached the intelligence and integrity of an enlightened and incorruptible

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people.

13. Resolved, That we highly approve of the firm and independent stand taken by the Honorable N. P. Tallmadge and his compatriots in the Senate in defending the rights and prosperity of our citizens against the ruinous experiments of those "new lights" in government finance and political orthodoxy whose brief sway of the party organization has produced such general emberrassment in the business concerns of the people, and involved the administration in pecuniary and political bankruptey. cal bankruptey.

cal bankruptey.

14. Resolved, That those representatives in Congress who have been officially denounced for daring to vindicate the sanctity of the jublic faith, and advocate the protection of private property, who deeming absolute acquiescence in the will of the Executive, or of his counsellors, to be a fule of despotic government, and not a portion of the Democratic Republican creed, have preferred the dictates of justice and conscience in coincidence with the manifest interests and plainly expressed will of the people, to the smiles of executive favor and the encommon of the Loco-focos, are entitled to the highest confidence and enduring gratitude of the people.

15. Resolved, That we approve the talent, zeal and fidelity which has marked the course of the Madisonian, and recommend it to the support of our republican fellow citizens through the Union.
16. Resolved, That the various experimen's made

during the last few years to improve our currency and enlarge our specie circulation, have ended in the derangement of the one, and the total disappearance of the other. That the present sufferings of the people demand the application of practical sense, and the lessons of experience to our financial legislation, and the retraction of steps lastily taken or which experience has shown to

ave been unwisely adopted.

17. Resolved, That the attempt to stific discussion. and prevent the heresies of those in power from being exposed to the public view, by excluding the meeting of Democratic Republicans from Tammany Hall, notwithstanding the consent of the proprietor, and the approba-tion of the officers of the Democratic Republican Gene-ral Committee was first obtained, is an additional evi-dence of the audacious and proscriptive spirit which characterises the destructives, and of their determinat

prostrate liberty of speech and thought.

18. Resolved, That the act of excluding this meetin 13. Resolved, That the act of excluding this meeting from a place where most of us have spent our political lives, receives additional and fearful importance from the fact, that it has been produced by the unwarrantable interference of Custom House Officers, in the pay of the Treasury Department, and portrays the dangers which are justly apprehended from a farther extension of Executive patronage; in colors attonger than language conutive patronage, in colors stronger than language can

19. Resolved. That we call upon our fellow citizen throughout the State, to sever all connection with the Loco focos, and to rally under the old banner of Demo-

lance and correspondence, consisting of three members from each Ward, be forthwith appointed, with power to confer with our brethren in the country, to call future meetings, to aid in procuring an organization in the se-veral wards, and to adopt such other measures as may tend mest effectually to arrest the progress of radical ism, and maintain the ascendancy, and perpetuate the principles of the Democratic Republican party. The following persons were appointed to form the

GENERAL COMMITTEE. 1st Ward-Benjamin C. Gale, Thomas W. Wells John R. Peters.

2d Ward-Willett Seaman, George C. Baldwin

Henry D. Gale. 3d Ward-John W. Degraw, William Tyack, Wm impson.
4th Ward—Elijah W. Nichols, Mortimer De Mott

Abraham R. Van Nest.
5th Ward—Joseph Meeks, John G. Rohr, John
Harlow.
6th Ward—Oliver Woodruff, Isaac Adriance, Jacob 7th Ward-Levi Cook, John J. Cisco, James C.

8th Ward-Ezra S. Conner, C. C. Jacobus, Albert G. Stacey.
9th Ward-Richard B. Fosdick, William L. Morris

Garrett Gilbert.
10th Ward-M. M. Quackenbos, William H. Peck Peter S. Titus. 11th Ward—Jeremiah Dodge, George Willis, John

Heeney. 12th Ward-John Harris. Andrew Sitcher, Charle 13th Ward-E. D. Comstock, George W. Youle

Andrew Mills.
14th Ward—Alfred Stoutenburg, John R. Rhinelan er, Edwin Townsend. 15th Ward-Frederick A. Gay, E. H. Warner, Isaac Lucas. 16th Ward—James N. Wells, John Delamater, Jas

Flanagan. 17th Ward-James B. Murray, Edward Sanford, Resolved. That the officers of this meeting be a con mittee to prepare forthwith and publish an Address to the Democratic Republican Electors of the State of

Resolved, That Messrs. Winslow, Sanford, Gay, and Jenkins be a committee to publish the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Address and Resolu

New York, in conformity with the resolutions just

### The officers of the meeting adopted the following ADDRESS

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELEC TORS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Fellow Citizens

On ordinary occasions the Democratic Republican On ordinary occasions the Democratic Republican Electors of the City and County of New York would not take the liberty of addressing you upon the deeply interesting questions of our party politics and public government. The events of the last three years have place ed the Democratic Republican party, to which we are attached, in a situation highly perdous and critical; in attached, in a situation highly perilous and critical; in-volved the commerce, navigation, manufactures, and in-ternal trade of the country, in the deepest embarrass-ments, and inflicted the most unparralleled suffering and protracted distress throughout our once prosperous and rappy land.
In the midst of a profound and universal peace among

nations, in the possession of all our former resources and surrounded by all the elements of our former en yment, we have been thrown into convulsions violen and unnatural, precipitated through long suffering into an abyss of ruin, from which issues forth nothing but long train of evils and misery. In conjunction with these affecting calamities, and deeply connected with them as a primary and aggravating cause, the spirit of radicalism made its open appearance, elevating its voice of destruc-tion over the awful ruin, and demanding sudden and extensive changes of public policy in matters vitally con-cerning all members of society. The farther manifes-tations of the same spirit has led to an organization of a new party, and the publication of rules of faith and the old Democratic Republican principles and usages, has endangered the Republica rinciple—threatened the destruction of institutions de manded by the exigencies of civilized society, and slarmed our citizens for the safety of "that state of pro perty, whether equal or unequal, which results to every man from his own industry, or that of his fathers." During the early part of the period to which we have referred, these dangerous feelings and sentiments were confined to a comparatively few individuals in the city of New York, who have maintained for several years a special period. cies of separate organization, and acted politically with or against the Democratic Republican party, as the means of best subserving their own interests dictated. Previously to the year 1934 they had been known as the reviously to the year 1934 they had been known as the workingmen's party, and in the autumn of that year, through the organization of a Trades Union, they procured a partial share in the honors of representation, at the hands of the Democratic Republican party.

Our fellow citizens entertain is but little apprehension of the general prevalence of radical and destructive sentiments in the community at large.

sentiments in the community at large, and the conf belief that these dangerous doctrines could never reac the elevated places in the government of the nation, on til individuals distinguished for their hostility to many of our civil institutions and the sacred rites of religion were chosen and installed as public legislators in ou State and National councils. Thus honored, and re-

some countenance for a portion of their sentiments from the State and National administrations, "the equal rights" party openly endeavezed to assume the lend and make their dogmas the creed of the Democratic Republican faith. That our fellow etizens may understand whither we are tending, while being drawn into this new vortex of revolution, we deem it our duty to place briefly before them the declared designs of radicalism, that the "ulterior objects" of the present movements may be foreseen, and circumvented by the people. In the year 1829 the radicals of this city, organizing then as "the workingmen's party." declared themselves "against Banka, Auctions Charters, Examptions of Church and Priests property from taxation," and, in their published report at that time, call for the abelition of Banks, and furnish a plan which may have been the basis of the subtreasory scheme of our own day. They declare against the existence of wealth, against the laws of inheritance by which property its to be transmitted to posterity, and demand a civil revolution, that no trace may be left of a government which has denied to every human being an RQUAL ANOINT OF PROPERTY ON ARTISTITY, SID, presious thereto, EQUAL FOOD, CLOTHING AND INSTRUCTION AT THE PUBLIC EXPRASE. They call our citizens "sonesses and PLINDERERS," who deny to them the equal enjoyment of the "materials of nature, which," they declare to be "the common and equal right of all." They propose to accomplish this "civil revolution," by electing men, whe, from consanguinity of feeling will be disposed to do all they can to afford a remedy."

These were no secret proceedings of a band of conspirators against liberty and happinesse, but the open

can to afford a remedy."

These were no secret proceedings of a band of conspirators against liberty and happiness, but the open sentiments of a public meeting, composed of many of the men afterwards forming the "equal rights," and new the "loco foco" party, and having entire "consanguinity of feeling," with the loco foco party of the present day."

ty of feeling," with the loco foco party of the present day!

Fellow citizens! we have maintained a faithful, vigorous and for a time, we hoped, a successful war against these innovations. The Democratic Republicans met them hand to hand, and overthrew them on the memorable occasion of their lighting their torches, and obtaining their distinctive name of loco foco, and triumphed in the election of an unpledged Democratic Republican ticket. Entertaining a generous disposition at all times to conciliate without sacrificing our principles, to promote the success of our political party, we have since at times endeavored to bring the loco focos to the principles and usages of the Democratic republican party, and without surrendering our principles or betraying ciples and usages of the Democratic republican party, and without surrendering our principles or betraying our cause to maintain its political ascendancy. These various efforts have established the conviction on our minds of the utter and irreconcileable difference between Democratic Republicanism and Loco Focoism! We have uniformly found them acting in bad faith towards us, and our candidates, when professing union and concord, promoting the election of their own candidates, and striking off the names of the Democratic Republicans on the same ticket, and presenting the extraordinary spectacle of a state of war against us, while we were under a treaty of peace with them.

were under a treaty of peace with them.

While this contest between the satagonist principles of Democratic Republicanism and Loce Foccism has continued unabated, but by our efforts to conciliate, occasional advantages have been gained by the Loco Fo-cos, and their numbers have become enlarged by the addition of those who are studious of the current of executive favor, from the similarity traced between some executive communications and portions of their

declared sentiments.

These occasional coincidences have been greeted by the Loco Focos, as evidences of "consanguinty of feeling" on the part of the distinguished authors, but not credited as such by the great body of our fellow citi-

zens until the past autumn.

When the first message of the President was comwhen the first message of the Frestich was com-nunicated to Congress, and published through the land, that document was hailed by the Loco Focos as the mirror of their doctrines and feelings, they hastened to assemble at their established place of meeting in this city to express the approbation "of the whole genuine assemble at their established place of meeting in this city to express the approbation "of the whole geouine democracy" of a governmental system of finance founded exclusively upon the constitutional currency, gold and silver," and pledged themselves to rally round and uphold the present administration "in the speedy restora tion of a gold and silver currency." The journal pub-lished in this city which was looked to, as the fountain of ultra-loco-fucoism recognized in the avowal of prin-ciples and recommendation of measures of that message, the principles which that paper had uniformly and zea-lously asserted, and honored the President by expressing great joy to find them repeated from the representative great by to find then repeated from the representative of the American people. And yet this journal claiming to be the original source of the "principles and measures" of the first message had never claimed to be a supporter of, or been recognized by the Democratic Republican

Party!
Had the President in the first message expressly de-Had the President in the first message expressly designed to accure the favor and support of the loco focos, instead of presenting himself. "In the attributes which can win the affections of the American people and command the respect of the world," he could not probably have gained more applause from the loce focos, or more surprised the great mass of his fellow citizens!

We have been active and zealous in effecting the ad-

We have been active and zealous in effecting the advancement of the chief magistrate of the nation to his present elevated station. Many of us have been devotpresent elevated station. Many of us have been devoted to his political interests and entertained personal regard and attachment towards him in less prosperous political seasons, and in early days of little promise.—We entertained the hope and expectation that the President would come to the administration of the general government in a magnanimous spirit; that he would check the tendency to depart from the old established principles and land marks of the republican party, that he would adhere to the republican principles avowed by Jefferson and Madison as the basis of their respective administrations and use of the as we might have "deviated." administrations, and in so far as we might have "deviated in concessions to the loco focus would hasten to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

we participated in the general surprise and disap-pointment with which the first message was received. We found messures recommended for the special and immediate action of Congress, which in our judgment were not calculated to aid the country in its distress, but on the contrary to increase the difficulties, and aggravate the existing disorders. These measures had not been demanded except by the loco focos, these comprising demanded except by the loce foces, these comprising a very small part of the great body of our fellow citizens, and we availed ourselves of the recommendation of the President, and gave the subject a "full and free dis-cussion." At an early period after the publication of the first message, we assembled in public meeting and made known the results of "our dispassionate compari-

son of opinions."

In regard to the Sub-Treasury scheme and the nation In regard to the Sub-Treasury scheme and the national bankrupt law, applicable solely to incorporations and bankers, we could not, as consistent Democratic Republicans, concur in the recommendations of the President, and accordingly published our dissent to the world. Without entering into a particular examination of the merits of these propositions in this place, it will suffice to remark that the Sub-Treasury acheme was originally an opposition project, introduced to the attention of Cougress in 1834, and then disapproved of unqualifiedly by General Jackson and his Cabinet, by Vice President Van Buren and all the democratic members of Congress; and the opposition of Senator Van Buren to the bankrupt law in 1826, and his declaring its interference in the regulations of the State governments, "was an odious exercise of power not granted by the Constitution," was one of the most prominent of his acts which accured to him the favor and confidence of the Democratic Republican party.

secured to him the favor and confidence of the Democratic Republican party.

From the avidity with which the President's first
message was received by the Loce Focos, and adopted
as a fastful exposition of the views for which they contended, and from a perfect knowledge of the total difference between Democratic Republicanism and Loco
Focoism, and a firm belief that "wacompromising and
unqualified hostility" to Loce Focoism is demanded by
"the honor and interests of the country." We have
seen with deep anxiety and deep segret a determination
on the art of the National Executive to persist in his seen with deep anxiety and deep regret a determination on the part of the National Executive to persist in his course, the tendency of which is to give the predominance to that faction in whose hands, our citizens are convinced there would be neither safety to the public institutions, nor protection to private property and personal feeders.

We have shown to you the designs of some of these defluded men in the year 1829, and we know them per-sonally; and theirs is the general character of the fac-tious, the turbulent and discontented in every free coun-try. They are chiefly idle and unemployed, or filling small offices, and chiefly profigate in their personal lives, having little to lose in property and nothing to have small offices, and chiefly profligate in their personal lives, having little to lose in property and nothing to hurt in conscience. We cannot better illustrate the insecurity of Republican Institutions, and the danger of individual liberty and property in their hands than by reference to their proceedings at a public meeting held last spring in the Park of this city. They were called together by hand bills, posted in various parts of the city bearing prominent inscription of the catch words used by their party "the friends of equal rights," "opposed to all monopolies and special legislation," "in favor of a separation of Bank and State." After passing a series of resolutions propessing to abolish all laws for the enforcement of contracts, the assemblage proceeded in a body to the vicinity of the large warehouses of domestic produce, and theresacked several stores in open day tic produce, and theresacked several stores in open day in defiance of the civil authorities, and exhibited a scene of public riot, lawless violence, and wanton, destruc-

Can we who have witnessed this, be soothed into a